fine of yellow and orange, and theſe thickneſſes will be Gμ, Gν, Gξ, Go, Gπ. And this being known, it is eaſy to determine what thickneſs of Air is repreſented by Gρ, or by any other diſtance of the ruler from A H.

But further, ſince by the 10th Obſervation the thickneſs of Air was to the thickneſs of Water, which between the ſame Glaſſes exhibited the ſame Colour, as 4 to 3, and by the 21th Obſervation the Colours of thin bodies are not varied by varying the ambient medium; the thickneſs of a Bubble of Water, exhibiting any Colour, will be $\frac{3}{4}$ of the thickneſs of Air producing the ſame Colour. And ſo according to the ſame 10th and 21th Obſervations the thickneſs of a plate of Glaſs, whoſe refraction of the mean refrangible ray, is meaſured by the proportion of the Sines 31 to 20, may be $\frac{20}{31}$ of the thickneſs of Air producing the ſame Colours; and the like of other mediums. I do not affirm, that this proportion of 20 to 31, holds in all the rays; for the Sines of other ſorts of rays have other proportions. But the differences of thoſe proportions are ſo little that I do not here conſider them. On theſe Grounds I have compoſed the following Table, wherein the thickneſs of Air, Water, and Glaſs, at which each Colour is moſt intenſe and ſpecifick, is expreſſed in parts of an Inch divided into Ten hundred thouſand equal parts.

The

The thickneſs

Their Colours of
firſt Order,

Of the ſecond Ord

Of the third Orde

Of the fourth Orde

Of the fifth Order;

Of the ſixth Order;

Of the ſeventh Ord